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SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1905.

The Dignity of the Church.

The New York Independent has beer publishing a series of articles entitled The Experiences of a Preacher's Wife, the writer representing herself to be the life partner of a Methodist preacher. In relating her experiences she pauses now and then to make an observation.

relating her experiences she pauses now and then to make an observation.

"Every vocation." she observes, "is endowed with its own besetting sin, a temptation that fits into the very character of it like a virtue; and I think that of the Methodist litherant is to become a sort of mendicant. The custom of giving things to them began long ago, when many of them received nothing else for their services. Now, however, a preacher, whose salary often amounts to as much as the income of the average man in his congregation, gets free tuition for his children, medical attention without charge, a discount on his groceries and all the goods he buys, besides innumerable glits from members of his churches. And the effect is often pernicious, especially upon the children in his family. They sometimes get a foundling sense of charity inimical, to essential self-respect. On the other hand, some preachers and their families are supersensitive on this point and allemate friends by resenting some natural expression of generosity."

There was a time, and it was not so long ago, either, when practically all preachers were regarded as mendicants. pensation as the congregation saw fit to give, and it was by no means sure in al that even this pitiful allowance ould be forthcoming on pay day. Fey of the parishioners felt that they any obligation to pay a stated they gave, if they gave at all, as a confell from the tables of his parishioners; the weak-hearted, administer to all the word of complaint, and always to look pleasant and be pleasant. The Christian has a human side, and it has committed blunders and sins, and as human nature is prone to err much may be forgiven. But, however charitable one may be toward the faults and fallings of the church, it must be conceded and confessed that the church's treatment of its faithful ministers has often been con-

temptible and disgraceful. It is gratifying, however, that there has been for the most part a great change the better in the attitude of the many churches the assessment system beginning of the year pledges pimself, or herself, as the case may be, to pay the church, and with all right-thinking people this promise is as much an obligation as any other debt. Under this system the church has a sure source of revenue and the officers of the church may make their plans accordingly. It puts the business affairs of the church upon a business footing, and all things are done decently and in order, according to the Ecriptures. Under this system the church has become more self-respecting and, therefore, more respectable and more re spected. The ministers of the church have become more independent and man ly, and, therefore, more influential and the cause of religion has become more

dignified and more prosperous.

One thing only the church needs to do, In order to complete the reform thus begun, and establish its complete independ- ed; as a social proposition, it is unneigh ence, and that is to decline all favors of government whatsoeyer. The church should refuse to accept free water, free as fruly and essentially and necessarily gas, exemption from taxation, or what not. It is not a question whether or not the government should bestow such gifts upon the church; the question is whether or not the church should receive them. We are clearly of the opinion that the church would greatly strengthen itself and increase and enlarge its influence if it should decline all offers of this nature, and so set the example of dignified

As for ministers of the gospel they do themselves wrong and the cause which they represent injury when they allow themselves to be treated in any degree as mendicants or pensioners. There is a grace of referring as well as a grace of giving, and when gifts are made to the the world shall move along without any

preacher in the right spirit, of course, gort of friction. There must be agitation. when he is offered an alms, by his church as an organization or by any of his parishioners, he should reject it in a spirit

of manly resentment,
The world is sure to take the church and its ministers at their own estimate.

The Same Everywhere,

A book entitled "Letters from Tuskegee: Being the Confessions of a Yankee, by Ruperth Fehrstoke, is attracting some attention, As the title suggests, the author is a Northern man. However, it is not the book which attracts our attention just now so much as a review of the book, which has recently come to our notice, and from which we take the fol-

lowing extract:
"That there is a certain class among the Southerners that is bitterly opposed to the education of the negro in any other lines than those pertaining to labor of a low grade is quite familiar, and that the Northerner who goes to live in the South thoroughly saturated with possible of the south thoroughly saturated with abolition' sentiments quickly becomes the negro's bitterest, most uncompromising and unfair enemy is another familiar fact. Both of these things are factors of an important sort made manifest in this queer little volume. Were it not so exceedingly one-sided, it might be taken much more seriously; as it is, there is little doubt but that Booker T. Wasnington and the men associated with him ington and the men associated with him in the management of the Tuskegre Institution will be compelled to make something more than a perfunctory reply.

"Mr. Fehrstoke makes categorical charges here that call for at least some them."

charges here that call for at least some investigation by unprejudiced persons. In effect, they are that the school is another specimen of the prevailing craze for financial 'graft;' that there is the grossest immorality among the pupils and teachers; that the avowed purposes thereof are merely a screen for evil of various sorts, and that the casily-in-proposed them to the property of the proposed them. posed-upon negro is actually being taugh social equality instead of useful trades "Of all things that concern the negro "Of all things that concern the negro there is one that is absolutely impossible, in view of all practical Americans: He must not be spoiled by having the evil virus of 'social equality' introduced into his veins. The negro has a place in our economy—an honorable place—but that can never allow race ammignation. and social equality means that, and prac-tically nothing else. And the man who suggests this impossible thing to the unfortunate blazk is not merely an enem to the country at large, but he is a mos dangerous and harmful one to the negr

If we should start a guessing contest as to the section of the country from which this review and criticism proceeds guessers would say the South. If that were true it would not have been of body knows that such ylews are held by every true Southerner. In point of fact however, the extract is from the Phila delphia Record, and if our scaders are surprised at this statement, we remind them that Philadelphia has a large negro population; for wherever there is a large negro population there is a negro problem and wherever there is a negro problem whether at the South or at the North it is viewed in the same, way by the whites.

As for Booker Washington's school at Tüskegee, we know little. We certainly which the author of the book under re view has made, but as our Philadelphia contemporary remarks, the charges are made so directly and specifically that they must be met and answered.

If Booker Washington's school is teach ing social equality, it is a mischleyous institution, and should be abolished, not no difference to them, but for the sufar and welfare of the negro race. The negro who gets that idea in his thead is in fair way to "get it in the neck." This is said in no spirit of harshness, for we like the negro, but it is well to deal can

The question of annexation in Barton Heights is neither dead nor sleeping, ceed in awakening that unanimous enthusiasm which had been expected. Mayor annextion bill, say that the full sentiment this work than Mr. Meredith. and receives it when it is due. It is of the community was by no means exrecognized that the minister is entitled to pressed. Another meeting will be held his pay; that he carns his wages, and on Monday night, March 20th, at 8:30 P. that he is in no sense a pensioner, In M., in the Parish Hall, to further discuss this question. It is confidently believed prevails. Each and every member in the that Barton Heights has not lost that enthusiasm for annexation which it had a few weeks ago, though it is difficult so much money towards the support of to keep this spirit alive us was remarked by one of the prominent citizens of that community in the face of such a chilling reception as that received from the City Committee on Annexation. The idea seems to be growing in Barton Heights as well as in the city that it is wise and businesslike for both communities to co-operate in developing their join resources and in striving together to make this whole community greater, richer and more powerful than could be done by either community working alone,

This is a day of co-operation, and it i absurd and unbusinesslike for several municipalities which join on the borders. whose inhabitants are really one people to be living and operating under separate charters and separate governments. As a business proposition, it cannot be defend Heights, Chestnut Hill and Pairmount ar a part and point of the Richmond com munity as the citizens of Fulton. There is no difference. We are one people. We have common sentiments and common in terests, and we should have a common municipality.

The Folly of War.

In a recent address at Hull, England, P., who for more than a generation has been an active worker in the cause of international peace, said that he had given his time and attention to this first condition of all progress.

This does not mean that the affairs of

he should receive in the right spirit. But It is as necessary in our civic life as storms are recessary in nature. Without agitation there would be singpation. But we may besir ourselves, we may agitate, we may have our political, social and industrial storms without going to war and shedding blood. It is necessary that disputes shall come, but they may be settled, and in the name of Christian civilization and common sense must be settled, by judicial arbitration and not by resort to the sword and gun,

We do not expect to see war abolished in this generation. Questions have arisen in the past which could not be settled in that state of sentiment save by the arbitrament of arms. Such situations readly suggest themselves to the students of history. But it has been demonstrated within the past several years that most questions of dispute between nations may be arbitrated without difficulty and that that mode of settlement is far more say nothing of the question of shedding blood, than resort to war. There was no reason under the sun why the dispute between Russia and Japan should each side had shown a disposition to do what was fair and just, each to recognize the rights and interests of the other an agreement could have been reache that would have saved millions of dollars and thousands of lives. But a bloody cient reason for it, certainly without any necessity, and after it is over the two nations will be in no better position to settle than they were before the war began.

Russia, at least, now sees how stupid she was not to settle by the method o peace.

Trade Schools in Massachusetts

The trade school proposition suggested by Governor Douglas, of Massachusetts, in his inaugural address, is a live issue in that State, says the Boston Transcript, and is commanding attention among all classes. The question recently came up before the legislative Committee on Education and was discussed pro and con. A resolution was introduced providing that the Governor shall appoint a commission of nine persons to be known as the Commission on Technical Educa tion, whose duty it shall be to report to the General Court on or before the second Wednesday in January, 1906, with recommendations for legislation on the subject of technical education as it may deem expedient. The commission is required to investigate the needs for technical education in the different grades of and responsibility in the various industries of the commonwealth; how for the needs are met by existing conditions and must consider what outlines of their work or what new form of educational effort may be advisable.

This resolution was prepired by a State senator after conference with Governor Douglas and its purpose is to carry out the Governor's recommendation. The interesting part of it is that Governor Douglas is peculiarly the representative of the labor element and some of the abor organizations of Massachusetts are opposed to technical schools at the public expense, preferring the old apprentice But labor organizations cannot afford to take such a stand against progress and enlightenment. The trade school has come to stay and organizations which fight it will only hurt them-

A Modern Constitution.

We print elsewhere , to-day in fun a luminous summing up of the new Constitution. This appraisal of the work of the Constitutional Convention was the response of the Hon. C. V. Meredith to a toast at the banquet given by the Constitutional Convention last Thursday, In brief space Mr. Meredith condenses not only the spirit but the letter and the effect of the work of the convention and no citithough the meeting called by the Progress zen should neglect this opportunity of reading an exposition of Virginia's organie law, which is at once profound, intelligible and inspiring. We doubt if Rose and Mr. W. K. Bache, who are two any one could have been chosen who church towards its ministers. As a rule prominent and powerful supporters of the was better suited or more able to perform

"The Temptation."

"Then Yellow Times Dispatch.)
"Then was Jesus led up of the spirit into the wilderness, to be tempted of the devil. And when he had fasted forty days and forty nights, he was afterward on hungard." St. Math. 1912. an hungred."-St. Matt. iv:1-2.

"Then." It was just after His Laptism, and when He had received the public commendation: "This is my well beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased,"

Such are the violent alterations of human experience; baptized and tempted, approved of God, and then driven, as by whips and scourges, into the wilderness to fight life's great and decisive battle.

Read the life of your Lord and Master. You will find that our relationships to God, in their outward aspects, seem to change suddenly and even vitally. You sonship does not depend upon your moods or feelings. Cheer thee, then, despondent soul, for God can give thee victory; make even the wilderness to blossom as the

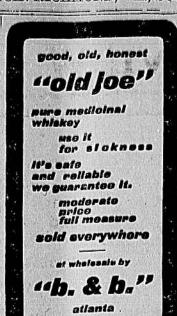
We speak of temptation as if it were an accident of life. We forget the words "led up," which would indicate that temptation is part of a plan; it is a path that leads to a better life, Sometimes we deceive ourselves by a foolish imagination that by stepping softly we can clude the devil.

Take no such unworthy view of your life. Life is itself temptation. It is not possible to sneak into heaven. Understand that you have to be tempted, and

In order to insure the preservation of the teeth during life, clean them with SOZODONI

Liquid, Powder or Paste,

ASK YOUR DENTIST



miles of, but right at your door, and you cannot escape it. Count it no strange thing when temptations befall you. To be finite is to be tempted.

But "wilderness" and "temptation" and 'devils" are all a part of that universe over which God has control. Why there should be a devil I cannot tell. But we know that the Lord reigneth on earth and in beaven, and that the devil is His slave, chained with Iron, and beyond his chain he cannot go. These are mysteries, but mysteries only to us. God holds the key which shall one day explain them all.

"Ther was Jesus . . tempted of the devil," and when the tempter came to Him he said three things. The tempter has only three things to say; he has three great clubs with which he endeav ors to smite. Let us hear what he says; "If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread." is an appeal to immediate necessity. addresses himself to the appetite of the moment, the supreme impulse of the passing hour. Whatever you want most he is willing to supply-at what expense will presently appear.

How harmless was the temptation! I was hardly a temptation at all. What noment of intense hunger? The suggestion was marked by apparently good sense. It was as if he had said: "After forty day and nights of fasting, you must be suffer ing pangs which none can fully understand; therefore, make bread for your self, and satisfy the lawful appetite which now maddens you."

You know that temptation! You know the voice which softens itself into a tender, wheedling, and says; "There can be no harm in this." And there may b no harm in certain words (in themselves the suggestion from the devil.

Let us look at both sides of this wedge

As the devil would have turned stones into bread, will he turn bread into stone That is what he wants to do with every one of us-turn our virtues into vice prayer into presumption, religion into profanity. No worth of character deters him. He would take your dear little child and turn him into an imp o his own; he would take all the bread of heaven and make stones of it.

self down." This is the next trial, and it strikes at the foundation of faith. He says, in fact: "Presume upon God; tes His strength and power; prove His promises." This was an appeal to the Son of God to be presumptious, and to force a meaning into the words which did no

such suggestions? Do you know what I is for men to get themselves almost pur-Divine Word to its fullest stress? Do you cnow what it is to shut the eyes an granite rock and then blame God for not softening it? Let those answer these pungent inquiries who are best acquaint ed with their souls' history!

Now, see how the devil still works this emptation. He tempts Christ to risk His life, and he now tempts God on the pre tense of saving life. The devil is continually blaming God for the inequalities of human life. He is perpetually sending challenge to heaven saying if Thou art almighty and good, why permit rebellion and war and crime?

The third and last temptation was "A these things will I give thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me." It was the temptation of bribery; it was a short and easy way to get rich. It was the mos subtle of all the temptations. To worship is to give; when I worship I serve, We only give when we love.

My young friend, the devil never gives anything good that he promises. You fall down and worship him, and then call on him for the kingdoms; he will not give them to you. I challenge any and every man in the world to show me if he eve got any good at the hand of the devil.

These three temptations are now before us, and also the character of the devil, as suggested by them. He, has no other temptation. He appeals to your dominant appetite; he asks you to make God your servant; he offers on his own terms abundance of possessions.

He may vary the form, but the programme is substantially what is written in this history. Every man can prove it for himself, and know the history and force of each syllable. Thus the devi delivers a threefold knock on the door o the heart. What answer will you make?

Richmond is to be congratulated upon the fact that the Jefferson Hotel is to be rebuilt. It was a severe blow to our capital city when this famous hostel-ry was destroyed by fira and its re-building will not only bring joy to the hearts of the people of Richmond, but

all Virginians will rejoice as well. It is particularly fitting that the Jefferson should be rebuilt by Atchmond citizens, whose pride in its noble proportions is dist and proper, and that the new Jefferson wilf cellipse the old in equipment and splender. This particite, public spirited resolve means much to Richmond, not only on account of the advantages that a splendid hotel gives any city, but because it will re-establish the confidence of the public in Richmond's oblifity to surmount a calamity and a disaster such as the Jefferson fire was.—Fredericksburg Star.

Thank you for your kind words. But

Thank you for your kind words. Bu the Jefferson Hotel in its original was wonder that our friends in other sections should be glad that it is to be restored.

The latest dispatches tell us that Kuropatkin may be succeeded by General Bukhollmoff, who got his military training under General Dragoamiroff. A mar who can hold-em-off and drag-em-off seems to be just the kind of a general the Russians need at this time.

The old Virginia farmers who have watched the weather conditions for lo, these many years, are of the opinion now no danger of frost that destructive agent having exhausted

North Carolina, while keeping in the forefront of modern ideas, also clings to the ancient in some respects. For in stance, there was a fistleuff in Salisbury the other day between editors of rival

The glowing accounts of the Andalusian skirt-dancers, which Colonel Watterson is sending his paper from Spain, are fast bringing his friends to the conclusion that home is the best place for the old gentleman.

Solomon said there is nothing new under the sun.-Lynchburg News.

How is that? When and where, that i to say, in what chapter and verse is it recorded that Solomon said that?

The Spanish cabinet is having a hard time marrying off the young King. It might be well enough if the cabinet should give the young fellow a chance to do his own courting.

The Clarke Courier is thirty-seven years old and yet there is nothing in all the thirty-two columns of that progressive and up-to-date Virginia weekly to indicate over age. According to the report, independent

packing concerns have raised three million dollars to fight the Beef Trust. This seems to be carrying it to the point of persecution. St. Petersburg is alarmed because

news is received from the front. Perhaps Russia does not share the popular be The most interesting thing about the panquet of the Friendly Sons of St.

Patrick was that they didn't try to prove

that Roosevelt was an Irishman. Disinclination for strenuous exercise is only another name for spring fever and spring fever is but a polite name for

If there is an idle plow in old Virginia right now, it is one that has passed its day of usefulness and has been retired on its past glory.

nelserable laziness.

Another evidence of the opening of spring is to be found in the fact that Newport News is threatening to have another launching.

It is not anticipated at Washington that Castro is likely to invade the United States at any time in the immediate fu

patkin, has passed the sixty-year limit, and Oyama will endeavor to be his Osler

Mr. Roosevelt is in favor of increasing our navy on the theory that if we have enough battleships we won't need any a

The candidates for Lieutenant-Governor do not propose to let the guiernatorial aspirants hold all of the limelight diffects.

The suspicion will not down that Mr. Cassie Chadwick is nearer the ideal of a perfect lady that his wife. France would thank Uncle Sam to

tell Castro he has got to behave, or ware the Big Stick. Kuropatkin will be decidedly interested

how Linevitch figures out the proposition

The weather man is now straining himself to win back all the friends he lost

In the family of civilized nations, Castro seems to be the undisputed enfant terrible.

Spring has ceased to whisper about her coming. She is now talking out loud. Richmond to Barton Heights, et al.

Come in boys; the water's fine. The Public Library.

The Public Library.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Both opposition and advocacy of the library question have been quiet of late, and it was gratifying to see that its friends are anew bestirring themselves; while still the opportunity is afforded, that so excellent an institution as a free public library may adorn our city. The meeting at the Mechanics' Institute a few nights ago was a good indication, both as to number and quality, that the library is held much in favor, and that the "tax-payers" are not penuriously affuld to become "tax-enters," but assured that the feast to be enjoyed will amply compensate for the cost of providing.
The objections that have been so farraised to the library have really not heen many, though reiterated over and over, and not one of them may be recksoned of weighty consideration, but asseven an onemy is not to be lightly estemded, it may be well to recount them, aff for no better reason than that they may be altogether brinshed aside. Permit me to enumerate them, and I would do so in what I would deem the order of their importance.

First—The ability of the city to pay the sum necessary to sustain the institution—\$10.600.

Second—That it would be better to issue bonds than to accept Mr. Carnegie's gift.

Third—That other improvements are

gitt.
Third—That other improvements are needed and should be first attended to.
Fourth—That a library, associated with the High School, would be sufficient.
Fifth—That in the event of the city

AGENCY DIRECTORS.

We desire three or four honest, bright, active, tactful and experienced young men of good habits, as agency directors, to visit such territory as we may direct, appoint and work with agents. Salary, commission, renewals and expenses will be paid. Good chance for increased salary and promotion if the work merits it.

Apply in person, or by letter, to H. SWINEFORD & SON, General Agents for Virginia,

1110 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.

failing to appropriate the \$16,000 requisite for its support, the building would revert to Mr. Carnegle or his helis.

Sixth—Books are cheap, so cheap that readers had better provide their own.

I think this enumeration covers all the objections raised to having a public library, and it needs but little of argument to show that they have but a weak foundation. Permit me to try to do so as shortly as possible.

The best answer to the first objection—that it would strain the city's finances—is the state of the treasury. Last year the receipts were \$16,000 over the exponditures, and notwithstanding a rew extravagances in some directions, and allowing for every charge that could be brought against her, there was a balance of almost \$80,000 | Besides this, and crediby informed by one the or very a not expended at the end of the fiscal year. This does not show the city in an impocunious condition, but rather that she is well able to provide, not only for the library, but for every improvement required to make her one of the most delightful residential cities of the country. She has resources enough to procure every reasonable need, notwithstanding that, according to an elaborate table published in the News Leader of the 7th in stant, she is one of the most ightly taxed cities in the United States.

It does not seem, therefore, that there is the slightest risk that the expenditure for a public library would in any way embarass our city. Funds, and in recognition of this the Finance Committee have recommended its adoption, which is an excellent assurance that it is a fact.

The objection which may be put as second in importance is that it would be more committed have recommended its adoption, which is an excellent assurance that it is a fact.

The objection has been looked at in two ways: First, that it would be more economical, seeing that the interest at four per cent would allow of one-half the amount being expended for immunity and the provided for manually, but the library would allow of one-half the amount being

Respectfully yours, ROBERT WHITTET, SR. Richmond, Va.

RHYMESFORTODAY

Brotherly Love.

Who had urged the arbitration of dis-

Till he quarreled, and—that method didn't suit.
Whereupon he swore he'd fight until he

dropped. Told his men to go ahead and make

their wills.

For their days would not be pokey, as they battled with Kuroki,

And the world could look to him to pay the bills.

For life is cheap enough; We can kill without rebuff, As long as there is money in our tills. And since we know that might, Is the thing that maketh right,
By all means let us fight—But oh, the
bills!

Oh, they couldn't seem to see that they were licked;

They fought till they were ankle-deep

the battle to the strong and lotthe weak.

So we didn't lift a hand to intervene—
As long as there was money in the tills,
Yes, we viewed the dreadful slaughter
somewhat calmer than we oughter—
Till they seemed to have no funds to
meet the bills.



FORTY YEARS AGO (BY W. E. W.) There lies before me a copy of the Rich-

LOOKING BACNWARD;

mond Examiner just forty years old, the 20, 1865." Paper and printers' ink in those days were expensive, and, therefore, the Examiner people used no more of either than was necessary; accordingly, the Exwere of closely printed matter. The subscription rates were these: "One year,

The Daily Dispatch, which was a larger paper, had a still higher rate of subscription. It was \$100 the year, and \$50 for six months." It must be remembered aix months." It must be remembered, however, that at that time \$60 in Con-federate money would buy only \$1 in

gold.
The old newspaper before me affords

The old newspaper before me affords curious reading.

The Confederate States Congress is in session for the last time. Mr. R. M. T. Hunter, from Essex county, Va., is president pro tem, of the Senate. Mr. Watson, of Mississippi, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the President of the Confederate States, reported. The President stated, that, he "had no further communication to make to Congress; ' * * * that to the full extent of his power and the resources placed at his disposal all might feel assured of his purpose faithfully to protect and defend the pose faithfully to protect and defend the

Similar action was taken in the lower House. The senators and congressmen left Richmond for their homes, but before all had arrived therent Richmond had

on the Nine Mile Road, on the north bank of the James River. Some deserters who came in yesterday evening state that a battle is seen to come off, and that they hattle is soon to come off, and that they had prudently came over in order to be out of the way. The movements of the enemy are well watched and perfectly understood by General Lee, and proper dispositions have been made at all points.

• • • • • Deserters from Grant's horde to the number of thirty or more, came in yesterday."

One item relates that two of our own men had been charged with desertion.

men had been charged with desertion, and, upon their guilt being proven, they were condemned to be shot. This sen-tence was to be executed "on the first

board at the following terms: "Price \$40 per day, lodging included. Single meals, \$15 for breakfast and dinner each; \$10 for supper and \$10 for lodging."

Now, if anybody thinks that "living is expensive." in Richmond, just let him think of the time when it cost "\$40 a day, lodging included," for one lone mor-

who had urged the arbitration of dispute,
And had vowed that wicked warfare had
to ccase—
If a person had a supply of life's necessaries at that time he guarded them with
greatest care. They were worth their
weight in gold. This being true, what a
"loss and gain" this item discloses:
"At a late hour on Friday archit or Sal-

"loss and gain" this item discloses:

"At a late hour on Friday night or Saturday morning, the dwelling of Mrs. Joseph Allen, corner Broad and Thirteenth
Streets, was burglariously invaded and
the store-room robbed of a barrel of flour,
lot of sugar, coffee and other groceries
to the value of several thousand dollars."

Although the war-cloud was so dengely
black at that time, one finds a firm advertising thus for
"BOTTLES, BOTTLES."

"Champagne bottles, quarts or pints,
wanted at No. 142 Main Street."

The champagne supply was exhausted,

The champagne supply was exhausted, we suppose, when the bottles were called

Slaughter and Company, No. 139 Main

Oh, they couldn't seem to see that they were licked:
They fought till they were ankie-deep in gore;
Till the flower of their army had been picked,
And the rest of it was sick and sad and sore.
Oh, they jost about a million men a day, They dropped along the valleys and the hills;
But they stood up to the hammer of the conquering Oyama,
Till they fraind they had no way to pay their bills.
Oh, the Christian peoples yearn for peace on earth;
Oh, they yearn a chance to turn the other cheek;
And yet they still will fight for all they re worth—
Sill the battle to the strong and not the weak.
So we didn't lift a hand to intervene—
As long as there was money in the tills, Yes, we viewed the dreadful slaughter.
Till they seemed to have no funds to meet the bills and the strong and not the weak.

In.
Slaughter and Company, No. 139 Main Street, announce to the Richmond public that they have "two barrels of bown sugar for sale;" and "R. W. Powers, corner Main and Fifteenth Streets, and what he has for sale "In they keep and sopperas."

The Richmond Theatre, corner Seventh and Broad Streets, and "Budd and Me Dowell's Opera House, Frankin Street, next to the Exchange Hotel," were in the Local Burletta, Lady of the Long, "full of songs and dances. At the Opera House, Frankin Street, next to the Exchange Hotel," were the see: Parquette, \$2; gailery, \$2; private box, \$20 a night." The means that "the minstrels" were of the shade of soot, with the curtain rising upon the black crescent at whose respective horns sat "Bones" and "Tambourine." The minstrels of those days, with George Kunker and Company, No. 139 Main Street, announce to the Richmond Theatre, corner Sale;" and "R. W. Powers, corner Main and Fifteenth Streets, and "Main and Fifteenth Streets, and "Budd and Me. Dowell's Opera House, Frankin Street, next to the Exchange the like play of the Long," full of songs and dances. At the Opera House, Frankin Street, next to the Exchan

As long as there was money in the tills, somewhat calmer than we oughter—Till they seemed to have no funds to meet the bills.

And (what seems to be the moral)
Let us give the bloody laurel.
To the antion that has money in her tills, and since might maketh right.
Why, let everybody fight—Till they get a little light about their bills.

The Midget of Its Kind.
The smallest full grown elephant in Starope is on exhibition in London. It is intriv-three inches in height and weighe 230 pounds. When he was taken to a photographic gallery the other day for his picture he went in a cold. A lunched is provided for him.

A most wonderful affections. Avoid imitations.

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